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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/583,510

06/15/2007

Rainer Hagel

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EXAMINER

MCDONOUGH, JAMES E

ART UNIT

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/583,510	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HAGEL ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> JAMES E. MCDONOUGH	<b>Art Unit</b> 1731	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 October 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-24 and 27-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 9 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-8, 10-24 and 27-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)         | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Original Rejections**

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

It is not understood how the composition can comprise a further 1-80 wt % of any additional compound based on the amounts given in claim 2, as the minimum for the three components of claim 2 are (45) %.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 2-8 and 10-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fifer et al. (USP 4,379,007) in view of Clark, Ind. Eng. Chem., 1933, 25 (12), 1384-1390.

Regarding claims 2 and 4

Fifer teaches the use of an oxidizer from about 0-20 %, it is noted that about 20 % reads on 25 %, and Fifer teaches the use of nitramine propellants including but not limited to Tetryl preferably in an amount of about 50-80 % (column 2, line 64 to column 3, line 10).

Although, Fifer does not teach the use of dipicrylaminoethyl nitrate, Fifer does teach the use of Tetryl. However, because Clark teaches analogs of Tetryl such as Pentryl (trinitrophenylnitraminoethyl) made by nitration of 2,4-dinitrophenylamino ethanol, Clark further teaches bis-dinitrophenylaminoethanol, which upon nitration would form dipicrylaminoethyl nitrate, and the reference teaches that this is a compound of interest to be studied later, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the reference of Fifer, by substituting dipicrylaminoethyl nitrate for Tetryl, as suggested by Clark, with a reasonable expectation of success.

Fifer teaches that nitroguanidine is a nitramine such as Tetryl (column 3, lines 3-12), and the courts have held that it is prima facie obvious to combine two or three compositions, each taught for the same purpose to yield a third composition for that

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very purpose. *In re Kerkhoven*, 205 USPQ 1069, *In re Pinten*, 173 USPQ 801, and *In re Susi*, 169 USPQ 423.

With respect to the limitation of having an adjustable deflagration point controlled based on the composition, it is noted that all compositions that are capable of deflagration would have an adjustable deflagration point as this physical characteristic will be determined by the specific ratios of the ingredients used, the specific ingredients used, the particle size of the ingredients used, etc, and since the reference(s) reads on or makes obvious the other limitations of the claimed composition, and since the properties of the composition are inseparable from the composition itself, it would be expected that the compositions of the reference(s) would meet these limitations, absent any evidence to the contrary.

Regarding claim 3

Fifer teaches ammonium nitrate as the oxidizer (column 2, line 64-66).

Regarding claims 5, 12 and 14

Fifer teaches the use of about 0-20 % metal (reducing agent), such as aluminum (column 2, lines 64-66).

Regarding claims 6, 7, and 17-20

Fifer teaches the use of up to 50 % binder such as nitrocellulose (column 2, lines 55-61), which is also a high energy additive.

Regarding claims 8 and 22

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Fifer teaches that it is known to use salicylates, such as sodium salicylate, that are effective with nitrocellulose based propellants (column 1, lines 43-55), and would act as a combustion moderator or processing aid.

Regarding claims 10 and 11

Fifer teaches the use of an amount of 50-80 % of a nitramine propellant, and it is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions into a third composition as stated above, and if one skilled in the art was to equally split this between the two nitrogen containing components this would leave 25-40 % of one of the nitrogen containing compounds such as dipicrylaminoethyl nitrate, reading on or at least making obvious the claims. Furthermore, it is noted that the optimal amount of dipicrylaminoethyl nitrate would have been determined through routine experimentation in the art in an effort to optimize the composition for a desired use, absent any evidence of criticality or unexpected results.

Regarding claim 13

Although, Fifer does not explicitly teach the use of 1 to 15 wt % of the reducing agent, Fifer does teach the use of about 0-20 % metal (reducing agent), and it is the interpretation of the examiner that about 0 % reads on 1 % or at least makes this obvious. Further the optimal amount of reducing agent would have been determined through routine experimentation in the art in an effort to optimize the composition for an intended use, taking into consideration such factors as the flame temperature, burn rate, ignition temperature, etc., absent any evidence to the contrary or any showing of unexpected results.

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Regarding claims 15 and 16

Fifer teaches that typical nitramine propellants may consist of 60-80 wt % nitramine and the remainder being composed of an energetic binder such as nitrocellulose, this reads on 20-40 wt % binder, reading on or at least making obvious the instant limitation.

Regarding claim 21

Fifer teaches the use of sodium salicylate, which can function as a combustion moderator, especially with nitrocellulose, and although Fifer is silent as to the conventional amounts of combustion moderator to use, it is noted that combustion moderators/catalyst are typically used in low amounts. Further the amount of combustion moderator used would have been determined through routine experimentation in the art in an effort to optimize the combustion properties of the compositions, such as the combustion speed and the sensitivity (i.e. ignition temperature), absent any evidence of unexpected results or criticality.

Regarding claims 23 and 24

The deflagration point is not seen to further limit the composition, as this is an intended use, and would be dependant on factors other than what is claimed (i.e. particle size, homogeneity of mixing, etc.). Further, since the composition of the reference appears to read on or make obvious the instant invention, and properties are inseparable from a composition, it would be expected that the reference composition would meet these limitations, absent any evidence to the contrary, or a showing of unexpected results.

### **Response to Arguments**

Applicants argue against the withdrawal of claim 9, as election by original presentation. This arguments is not persuasive as the separate inventions (i.e. groups I and II), are proven distinct in an intermediate final product relationship, as applicants have neither shown that the intermediate product could not be used to make another materially different product, or that the separate inventions are obvious variants.

Applicants argue against the prior art rejections.

Applicants argue that the adjustable deflagration point has a certain range of 178-208 C, more preferably below 200 C, as in claims 23, 24 and 27-29. This argument is not persuasive as applicants have not shown that the composition of the reference could not also posses these characteristics.

Applicants argue against the reference of Fifer individually. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicants argue that the examiner has used impermissible hindsight analysis. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon



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hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Applicants argue that the reference of Fifer is used for a different purpose than the instant invention. This is not persuasive as the elected claims are directed towards a composition, and the intended use does not add patentable weight to these claims.

Applicants argue that their invention does not require the use of the essential tetrahydridoborohydride of Fifer. While this may be true, this arguments is not persuasive as the claims do not use "consisting of" language, and applicants have not shown that the inclusion of any additional components will materially affect the composition.

Applicants argue that the examiners allegation that the deflagration temperature can be adjusted by factors such as the ingredients used, the ratio of ingredients and the particle size. This arguments is not persuasive and it is noted that Holzman (USP 3,734,476) clearly teaches that the ignition temperature of an energetic component can be adjusted by changing the relative proportions of the ingredients (column 3, lines 23-28).

Applicants argue that the reference of Fifer teaches away. This is not persuasive because for a reference to teach away there must be some teaching or suggestion that

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the proposed combination will not work. Further the examiner can find no such teaching or suggestion, and applicants have failed to provide any.

### **Conclusion**

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JAMES E. MCDONOUGH whose telephone number is (571)272-6398. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry Lorengo can be reached on (571)272-1233. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/James E McDonough/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1793